

RHINE CLAIMS OF U.S. CAUSE ALLIES TO ASK FOR DEFINITE TERMS

Say Washington's Demand
for Pay Without Legal
Argument.

SCHEME TO COLLECT Assert America Can Best Get Money From Funds Sequestered Here.

BERLIN CAN'T PAY DIRECT Should Germany Make At- tempt to Comply the Al- lies Would Protest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Feb. 14, 1922.

It is becoming more and more apparent that the allied governments have been thrown into considerable confusion by the exact form of the memorandum presented by Roland W. Boyden, American observer, in the meeting of the allied Finance Ministers, asserting the claim of the United States for the cost of the American army's occupation on the Rhine, filed against the account of German reparations. The Finance Ministers are hoping to get from the American Department of State a much more definite and explanatory presentation of its position, the absence whereof they are at a loss to understand. This explains why the French Government yesterday not only cabled Ambassador Jusserand in Washington, but asked Mr. Herriot, the American Ambassador here, for further information from the State Department.

As the matter now stands, the Foreign Ministers can upset the distribution made to Great Britain, France and Belgium by the Finance Ministers, who ignored the American claim, which would have absorbed, had it been paid, virtually all the money (one billion marks gold) thus far turned over by Germany. The United States presented a bill for \$241,000,000.

While an unfortunate feeling undoubtedly has been created on both sides by this incident, coming on top of the Washington note declining the invitation of Italy to attend the Genoa conference, the Allies, though not disposed to recognize the legality of the American position, are ready to give a satisfactory reply to America upon receipt of a formal note from the State Department.

The points made here are: First, the matter was presented irregularly, as Mr. Boyden is an unofficial observer only, whereas it should have been presented in an American note to the allied Governments. Second, that the Boyden demand was based upon a half-baked argument to controvert the allied view that legally the United States could not lay claim to money paid to the Reparations Commission, part of which they are distributing, as the United States had made its own peace treaty with Germany.

A possible solution now advanced would require that the United States consent to stand on its own treaty alone, and collect the money due her from sequestered German funds in the United States. One of the allied diplomatic and legal authorities in the French Government said to-day that under the Versailles treaty Germany cannot pay out a single mark without the consent of the Reparations Commission; and should the United States now make such a direct demand upon Germany, and should Germany refuse to comply with that demand, the Allies would be invoking their treaty. At the same time, he made clear America's moral claim for reimbursement was not to be questioned and some way should be found to satisfy it.

A Question of Method.

PARIS, March 14 (Associated Press).—The decisions reached by the allied Finance Ministers Saturday at the distribution of the first billion marks of German reparations payments among the Allies will probably be brought to the attention of the Allied Reparations Commission to-morrow.

The claim of the United States is regarded in allied circles as on a par with the allied claims upon Germany, according to high authorities. The question, it was indicated, was one of method rather than of principle, all ideal of claiming that the treaty of Versailles constituted a first mortgage upon Germany's facilities for payment having been rejected and the right of the United States to collect at the same time as the allies being conceded.

What remains to be determined, it is stated, is whether the Reparations Commission is the proper collecting agent for the United States. One of the allied representatives at the Finance Ministers' conference said it was. Another allied representative said that Germany has undertaken contradictory obligations with the Allies and with the United States.

The French attitude is that the understanding conveyed by Mr. Boyden's communication appeared to be that the United States did not intend to ask for immediate payment of her claim but desired to raise the question so as to reserve her rights. A high French authority to-day said this was unnecessary so far as it concerned the Allies but that it was perhaps useful so far as it concerned Germany.

Prince Promises Light On Antagonist Ghost

HALIFAX, N. S., March 13.—The series of investigations that Dr. Walter Franklin Prince, director of the American Institute for Scientific Research, has been making in the haunted house of Caledonia Mills, Antigonish, N. S., has been fully justified, he said in a statement issued upon his return here to-night. He said a report of 5,000 words or more would be ready to-morrow night, and that it "would be free to all." A brief account of the mysterious slaps, sounds and other phenomena which drove Alex MacDonald from his former home would not satisfy the public, Dr. Prince said.

BOMBMAKER KILLED BY BLAST IN HOME

Flat Wrecked, but Wife and
Two Children Escape In-
jury in Explosion.

VICTIM KNOWN TO POLICE

Eleven Families Turned Out
When Peter Picuro Is Mor-
tally Wounded.

Peter Picuro sat in the kitchen of his three room flat at 355 East Seventy-sixth street at 6 o'clock last night working at something. Suddenly a bomb exploded close to him. It blew away both his hands, put out his eyes and tore the whole front of his body, so that he died soon after an ambulance got him to Bellevue Hospital.

The bomb also wrecked the flat, tearing holes in the ceiling and floor and spilling an avalanche of plaster on the tables of a restaurant on the floor below. Picuro's wife and two of his three children who were in the flat with him were not hurt.

The family had two caged canaries. One could not be found after the explosion. Policemen found the other balanced on the leg of a broken chair and making a pretense of flirting.

Fragments Found Near By.
Members of the bomb squad believe Picuro was making the bomb that killed him. They think he got a piece of salvaged iron pipe between his knees, bending over as he filled the pipe with chlorate of potash, sulphur and charcoal. They found fragments of the pipe and a twelve inch length of waxed cord, used as a fuse, and noted that the tenement was filled with the odor of sulphur. Their mental picture of Picuro with the pipe between his knees was drawn when they noted his injuries.

The Picuros lived on the second floor of a house near First avenue, in a neighborhood of mixed Italian, Bohemian and Jewish residents. In the three rooms back of them lives Marie Curly, a widow, and her two children. Her son Silvio, 11, was practicing on his violin when the house shook and plaster began to fall. The mother was too frightened to make a sound but the boy coughed as the sulphur struck him. He ran to the street and got a policeman. Eleven other families of the house were pulled into the street at the same time, dragging their children and household possessions.

The patrolman who plucked up the stairs first, followed by others of the East Sixty-seventh street station and then by Inspector James Callahan of the bomb squad from Headquarters and two of his detectives, Murphy and Terminiello, found Mrs. Picuro screaming in the back room of the wrecked flat and carried her to a nearby hospital. She was badly injured. Another child, a boy of 14, had been playing in the street and thus had missed the excitement.

Often Questioned by Police.

The police recalled that Picuro, who was 25 years old, had once been a plumber. They also said that he had him at the station house several times, thinking he might know something about automobile stealing that the drug peddling, but never had any facts to warrant his arrest. Now he had made a living they did not know. He had never been accused of blackhanding.

Mrs. Picuro was questioned, but the police got little from her. The kitchen was the middle room of the three, with bedrooms in front and behind. She said she was in the kitchen when the bomb exploded, and that her husband was in the kitchen, but she had no idea what he was doing. Regarding a box of sulphur found in one of the rooms, she said she had bought it to treat her little boy's sore hand.

FUGITIVE EX-CONVICT IS QUICKLY ARRESTED FOR CLERK'S MURDER

Missing Since August,
Flanigan Is Picked Up
for Columbia Crime.

JUMPED \$15,000 BAIL

Pardoned From Fourteen
Year Term, He Was Held
in Horton Robbery.

MAY FORM VIGILANTES

Merchants to Hear Enright on
Crime Wave Since He Closed
Police Station.

Thomas Flanigan, 28, an ex-convict who jumped his bail last autumn and fled to Canada, where he remained up to a few days ago, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of homicide in connection with the slaying Sunday night of Samuel Hadas during the holdup in the drug store of Charles Friedgen, at Amsterdam avenue and 129th street.

Flanigan was arrested by Detective Daniel Cullane in an East Side saloon after William A. Carroll, a clerk in the drug store and witness to the murder, had picked his photograph out of the Rogues Gallery at Police Headquarters. Carroll went to Headquarters last night and passed a lineup that Flanigan was in without recognizing any one.

Leon Cook of 420 West 121st street, a soda water dispenser in the drug store, said a lineup in which Flanigan was taken up to a few sentences. He said, "I don't know him." Flanigan, a native of Ireland, was arrested in 1912 and 1916, and was sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for sixteen years, but was pardoned two years later by Gov. Smith.

The charge of homicide was entered against Flanigan on the strength of Carroll's identification of the Rogues Gallery photograph and the part recognition by Cook.

Flanigan was arrested again last August in connection with the holdup and robbery of a Horton Ice Cream Company paymaster and was released on \$15,000 bail. When his case was called for trial Flanigan did not appear. Inspector Coughlin said, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Flanigan told Detective Cullane that he went to Carroll's home and saw him, and remained there up to a few sentences. He had been living since at the home of a sister at 342 East Forty-eighth street.

Four men and at least one woman are known to have been involved in the drug store hold up and slaying of Hadas, the cashier, who was working his way through a college of dentistry. It is considered possible that more than one woman was involved, but detectives investigating the crime are not jumping to conclusions. Witnesses have stated that the black touring car used by the murderers drove up to the curb at the 129th street side of the drug store several minutes before the holdup, and that the car was driven by a woman. Three men were seen to enter the store, and one of them was seen to walk toward the corner. The fourth man was at the wheel and the woman was seated beside him.

This woman had clear view into the drug store through a window back of the soda counter, where two women customers were sipping soda water at the time. One of the witnesses told the police that the woman in the car seemed to be watching the women in the store. The woman bandit had one arm extended out of the car, this witness said, and she was holding a gun. From some one inside the drug store dropped a handkerchief she had clutched in her hand as a signal for the robbers standing on the corner. They wheeled about as the handkerchief fell and walked into the store.

In connection with the story of this witness, detectives recalled the stories told by both Carroll and Cook, which were to the effect that the women customers did not encounter much difficulty in getting past the robber at the door. They were brushed one side when they first went to the door, the clerk said, but ultimately got out without being molested. It was learned from an authoritative source that the police have been looking for these women since but have not been able to locate them.

Raft of Holdups in Vicinity.

The drug store holdup and slaying were the culmination of a series of robberies, holdups and attempted holdups that have occurred in the immediate neighborhood of Amsterdam avenue and 129th street since Police Commissioner Dwight closed the La Salle street police station a few months ago. This was learned yesterday in a store to store canvass of the neighborhood. In the two blocks running from 118th to 129th street in Amsterdam avenue, it was discovered that there have been one holdup, three robberies, two attempted holdups and two attempted robberies in the last few months.

J. Davidson, proprietor of a drug store at 1219 Amsterdam avenue, which is diagonally opposite the drug store in which the murder occurred Sunday night, has suffered the worst at the hands of robbers. Mr. Davidson is ill at present, but from clerks in his store it was learned that the drugist has been robbed so often in the last year that he has come to look upon the visitations as one looks at the change of the moon. The most recent visit, and

BULLING THE BONUS THROUGH

Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, sent to Chairman Fordney of the Ways and Means Committee on Saturday a long and carefully worked out statement showing the financial burdens of the country and pointing out what it will mean to the country in additional burdens if the Fordney bonus bill is passed.

It was a masterful document, clear and convincing, in which Secretary Mellon left no room for doubt that the passage of this bonus bill would be a national calamity. Chairman Fordney notwithstanding treats this statement of the Secretary of the Treasury with cold contempt, and with sheer bravado says he will jam his bonus bill through in spite of what Mellon says, commenting that the Treasury Department doesn't know what it is talking about.

The arrogance of these Republican bonus Congressmen in view of the fact that the Republican party is not committed to the bonus is beyond all exhibits of the kind in the history of national legislation and national politics.

—Editorial.

CAVE MAN'S STATUE JARS HILAN NERVES COX ARRESTED HERE AS POTASH SWINDLER

Thought of City Accepting
MacMonnies Work Most
Distasteful.

BUT WHAT CAN HE DO?

Big Chunk of Marble Paid For
and Tagged for City
Hall Park.

It is too late, most people are agreed, to do anything about it—but when Frederick MacMonnies, sculptor, and his confederates, the Piccirilli brothers, marble chisellers, of The Bronx, bring down to City Hall Park within a few days the MacMonnies statue for the park fountain, the gigantic marble figure entitled "Civic Virtue," alias Cave Man, alias Rough Guy, there will be a ring of women anywhere from two to ten deep standing around the fountain base to make faces at the towering figure.

And in the forefront of the indignant ladies, face registering severe, Bushwickian disapproval, will be none other than the Burgomaster of New Amsterdam himself. In this matter his Honor is with the ladies. He has no use at all for the Big Roughneck that Sculptor MacMonnies has carved for the ornamentation of the new fountain and newboys' swimming pool.

Away back in the days of Mayor George B. McClellan a sum of money was left to the city for the purpose of commissioning a distinguished American sculptor to create a real work of art for the City Hall Park fountain. After prolonged meditation the Art Commission selected MacMonnies and told him to get to work. He was given a large sum of money, and he was to be paid in installments. He was to be paid in installments. He was to be paid in installments.

Modeled Real Cave Man.
The point is men still had a kind of rough and ready courage when it came to ordering odds and ends of municipal decoration. MacMonnies, feeling free to do as he pleased, designed a nude figure, the figure of a young man, tremendously muscled, fiercely powerful, striding forward with an immense club raised at his shoulder, trampling under his feet the figures of a woman and a child—Civic Virtue rising above and leaping over all vice and evil.

That was the general idea, but, following an ancient tradition of romantic sculptors, and still living in the days when men dared follow old ways, MacMonnies symbolized civic vice by two marble women prone under the feet of his pure giant. The fact is the cave man is either stepping squarely upon the breast of a lady, who is obviously nude, or he is about to do so. He is looking down at her with a good looking, or else is delivering a healthy kick to her ribs. As for the other woman, her head, lying upon the ground, is in danger from the other foot of the giant. And there you are—old stuff, ideas belonging not to the now of emancipated women, the real rulers of mankind, but to the then of the down-trodden female and the lordly regnant male.

The other day, according to report of which his Honor the Mayor declined to take cognizance, his eye fell upon a photograph of the statue.

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Married Man, Infatuated by Girl, Kills Her and Self When Repulsed

William Magee, a carpenter of Brooklyn, L. I., had been on an infatuation with a mad woman repulsed from Virginia. Magee, 35, went yesterday afternoon to the office of Arthur B. Westervelt, electrical contractor, and Justice of the Peace at Roslyn, where the young woman was employed as a stenographer and secretary, and shot her through the heart, killing her instantly.

Magee then pressed the revolver against his own breast and fired, a bullet passing close to his heart. He died two hours later in the Nassau Hospital at Mineola.

Magee, a married man and the father of two little children, and Miss Forget were alone in the office at the time of the shooting. Tenants and attaches of other offices ran to the Westervelt office when they heard the first shot. By the time they arrived Magee already had inflicted the wound that caused his own death.

FORDNEY IS STALLED AGAIN BY MELLON'S FIGURES ON BONUS

House Committee Meeting
Held Up While Inside
Revolt Spreads.

ONE VOTE MAY DECIDE

Democrats Seek Union
With G. O. P. Dissenters
to 'Break' Chairman.

RAIDERS ARE INDIGNANT

Sentiment for Postponement
of Action Steadily Gains
in Lower Chamber.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.
Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., March 13.

The revolt in the House of Representatives against the bonus bill on the public treasury and business of the country has provided many snags to complicate and confuse the plan to "jam" it through.

The meeting of the Ways and Means Committee scheduled for to-day after a previous postponement was not held. It may be held to-morrow. It may not be held to-morrow.

The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee were too greatly incensed over Secretary Mellon's clear cut and convincing statement that the insurance certificate loan project is the worst yet in their "gag" rule plan for railroading the measure through the lower house.

Genuine Cause for Apprehension.
Further than this, they had genuine cause for apprehension, because many members of both parties who hitherto have been for the bonus displayed a tendency to accept the objections presented by Mr. Mellon as conclusive evidence that the certificate loan plan is both unsound and unwise.

One of the most startling of the many developments that probably added to the aggravation of Mr. Fordney and the other rule or ruin bonus members of Congress was the discovery that at least four and possibly five of the seventeen Republicans on the committee concede the force and logic of the facts and figures prepared by the financial experts of the Government.

This discovery inspired Representative Garner (Tex.), ranking Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee, to propose to his dissenting Republican associates a union of forces to head off Mr. Fordney's arbitrary plan for preventing amendments to the bill and adherence to his program for passing it in the House next week.

The combination may be brought about to-morrow if the four Republicans who are known to be opposed to the bill—Representatives Treadway (Mass.), Tilson (Conn.), and Mott and Mills (N. Y.)—can induce one other Republican to join with the eight Democratic members. Such a combination would take the committee away from Mr. Fordney, as the vote would stand twelve in favor of the insurance certificate plan and thirteen against it.

Hinges on One Vote.

The deal, therefore, hinges on the vote of one Republican, probably Representative Bachrach (N. J.), who is described as "sitting on the bonus fence."

Another contingency that may or may not compel Mr. Fordney or the bonus members to change their plans and open the way for amendment of the certificate loan bill applies to Representative Mills of New York, who does not know whether he is a member of the Ways and Means Committee or not. The New York man was selected by the Committee of Commerce of the House to succeed Representative Houghton, who was appointed Ambassador to Germany.

Under the rule of procedure it is the duty of the floor leader of the majority to give official notice of the selection of a member to fill a committee vacancy, whereupon the appointee is eligible for active service. The selection of Mr. Mills was decided on last week, but up to this afternoon floor leader Mr. Mondell had not notified the House of it and there is a question whether Mr. Mills will be admitted to the councils of the committee when it meets to-morrow—if it does.

As Mr. Mills has declared his unalterable opposition to any bonus project that does not specifically provide a source of revenue to meet the obligations of the Republic, members from New York are inclined to attribute Mr. Mondell's failure to make the announcement to the determination of the Fordney group to head off any revolt in the Ways and Means Committee.

Incidentally Mr. Fordney, in announcing the decision of the Republican members of the committee to introduce and press for passage the certificate loan bill, said it had been reached by unanimous agreement.

Representatives Mills, Tilson, Treadway, and, it is understood, Mott, have

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These Men Hold Fate of Lockwood Bills

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Albany, March 13.

THE fight over the Lockwood housing bills for the last few days has centered in the Cities Committee of the Senate. That committee will meet again, when an effort will be made to get action on the three big housing bills now believed buried. Members of the committee are:

REPUBLICANS: Leonard W. H. Gibbs of Buffalo, Charles C. Lockwood of Brooklyn, Seymour L. Lowman of Elmira, Alvah H. Burlingame of Brooklyn, Parton C. Swift of Buffalo, George R. Fearon of Syracuse, William W. Campbell of Lockport, C. Ernest Smith of Stapleton, Homer E. A. Dick of Rochester and Clayton R. Lusk of Cortland.

DEMOCRATS: Daniel F. Farrell of Brooklyn, Peter J. McGarry of Long Island, Henry G. Schackno of New York and James J. Walker of New York.

BORAH FIGHT OVER; TREATY TIUP ENDS

Agreement Is Reached to Vote
on Robinson Amendment
This Afternoon.

STEP NEARER PASSAGE

Idaho Senator Issues Warning
—Lodge Upsets Filibuster—
Ratification Assured.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., March 13.

Senator Lodge, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, broke the incipient filibuster which has been in progress for several days against a vote of any character on the four Power Pacific treaty.

By an agreement reached to-day, suggested by Senator Swanson (Va.), and accepted by Senator Lodge, the Senate will vote at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon on the Robinson amendment, which provides that aggression on the part of a Power in the compact shall not be made the subject of conference, and that in the case of attack from outside the four Power group all the nations interested in that kind of a controversy shall be represented in the conference.

Senator Robinson offered an amendment to his original proposal to make it apply to questions relating "to the insular possessions or rights of the Powers in the treaty or any Far Eastern question."

The decision to vote on the Robinson amendment came after Senators Johnson and Borah had attacked the treaty and the entire philosophy of the arms conference.

The vote on the amendment will not necessarily be a test of the relative strength of the friends and opponents of the treaty. As in the case of the Tap treaty, when Senator Hitchcock (Neb.) voted for amendments and reservations and finally voted for the treaty, many votes of Democratic senators are certain for ratification.

There are sixty Republican and thirty-six Democratic votes. Four Republicans will vote against the treaty and two other Republicans, Stanford (Ore.) and Crow (Pa.), will be absent, leaving thirty-four Republican votes for ratification. Two Democrats, favorably to ratification, Owen (Okla.) and Trammell (Fla.), will be absent, leaving thirty-four Democratic votes to be considered. Nine Democratic votes are certain for ratification, leaving twenty-five possible Democratic votes in opposition. To these should be added the four Republican votes opposed to ratification, making a total of twenty-nine opposed to the treaty, as compared with sixty-three favorable to ratification, or a margin of above the necessary two-thirds vote for ratification. While this is not a large margin it is sufficient and pared down to the limit. Votes not included in this list may be included among those favoring the treaty.

Senator Borah (Idaho) closed to-day's debate against the treaty in an argument opposing ratification. The substance of his argument was that the Power treaty provides a political or diplomatic group of four Powers, and that it has been the history of the world that when a group of this character is formed another group arises to meet it. In this opposing group Senator Borah foresees China, Russia and Germany.

While the four Power compact provides machinery for conferences among the four Powers, he sees in it no instrumentality for a conference which will include the Powers outside the group. The Idaho Senator insisted that the treaty selected exactly that which prevailed in Europe in 1914, where there was opportunity to enter among the members of the Triple Entente, and the members of the Triple Alliance, but no machinery to bring the two groups together.

Borah Quotes Viscount Grey.
Apparently fearing that his argument would be interpreted as a speech in favor of the League of Nations, which he has opposed, Senator Borah explained that he was opposed to any alliance which would foreclose the right of the United States to act upon any question as it arises.

Senator Borah quoted from the speeches made by Senator Underwood (Ala.) Saturday, in which the latter had quoted Viscount Grey as having said that there had been machinery for getting the opposing Government together in 1914 war could have been averted. He said this proved his argument conclusively, for while there was plenty of opportunity for the opposing Government to confer there was no medium by which the opposing groups could be brought together.

In developing his argument, Senator Borah denied that the cause of the war

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LOCKWOOD'S 3 BILLS TO JAIL TRUST MEN MARKED FOR DEFEAT

Senate Committee Buries
Those Aimed at Building
Trades Criminals.

EIGHT MEASURES OUT

All, Including Financial
Measures, Reported With-
out Approval.

GOV. MILLER IS DOUBTFUL

Untermeyer Leaves Albany
With Program Headed for
Assembly Rocks.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Albany, March 13.

The Lockwood committee's whole constructive program is close to the rocks. It is not yet wrecked, but there is little better than a hope for it. Something may happen to save some of the important bills, but what that something is cannot be foreseen. The Cities Committee of the Senate, after a two hour session to-day, reported eight of the secondary measures for consideration of the Senate, but without recommendation. The three big, important bills for which Samuel Untermeyer has made a great fight were not reported. They are buried in committee and the belief is they will stay there.

Mr. Untermeyer left for New York this evening after continuing his struggle all day. He found little to cheer him except the encouragement which came from the Cities Committee's reluctant report.

The Assembly has made no move to take up any of the bills. All the measures, including those now before the Senate, are in the Rules Committee, the graveyard for all controversial measures, and there remain only four days to get them out and passed.

Showdown on the Bills.

In the Senate to-night Mr. Walker called for a statement explaining just what bills had been reported, and Mr. Lockwood explained that eight had come out of the committee. He added that two lacked only two votes of being reported, while the one calling for prison sentences had been beaten by four votes.

The Cities Committee will meet to-morrow and another effort will be made to report out the Trade Commission and permitting appeals on dismissed indictments. Senators Walker and Swift, who were absent to-day and who are understood to favor both measures, will be present, and may supply the two votes needed to report out those two measures. That will assure an open record in the Senate on those two bills.

Opposition to all the Lockwood measures is stronger in the Assembly than in the Senate. It has been predicted that even if all the bills got through the Senate they would die in the Assembly. That prediction seems to be justified by the situation existing to-night. Leaders of the Assembly are known to be uncompromisingly against the more radical Untermeyer measures. Their opposition may extend to all excepting six of the bills dealing with the emergency rent laws.

The proposals which, as now indicated, may be forced through both houses include those extending the rent laws to February, 1925; permitting the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to invest \$100,000,000 in building projects, extending for one year the time in which a new building can be started to take advantage of the tax exemption provisions; and three other bills which correct defects found in the rent laws.

Bills in the Graveyard.

Three of the most important proposals made by the Lockwood committee and incorporated in bills which were not reported out by the Cities Committee are:

Creating a State trade commission to act against trade combinations. (This is the one Mr. Untermeyer fought hard for here yesterday and to-day in his conference with Gov. Miller and the legislative leaders.)

Requiring compulsory sentences for convictions of all violators of the anti-trust laws. (Mr. Untermeyer has repeatedly stated that the monopolies cannot be broken up if only small fines are to be imposed for convictions.)

Permitting appeals from dismissed indictments in anti-trust law cases. Members of the Lockwood committee will try to save the trade commission measure and the bill permitting appeals from dismissed indictments. Senator Lockwood will move to reconsider the vote by which the Cities Committee defeated these bills. If such a motion is carried the bills will be brought out for a vote on the Senate floor. If beaten the bills are dead, but there will be a record vote of all Senators. That is what the opposition is trying to escape.

Bills Reported Out.

The bills reported to-night by the Cities Committee provide that: Insurance companies must invest forty per cent. of their funds in first mortgage bonds. Savings banks must invest forty